REMARKS

The application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated June 3, 2005. Claims 1, 4 to 10, 13 to 17 and 20 to 23 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 6, 9, 10, 15 to 17, 22 and 23, all of which are independent, have been amended. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 5, 10, 14, 17 and 21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,408,469 (Opher) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,890,162 (Huckins); and Claims 4, 6 to 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 22 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Opher in view of Huckins and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,476,833 (Moshfeghi). Reconsideration and withdrawal are respectfully requested.

The present invention generally concerns forming an address for locating an audio/video (AV) fragment of an AV resource, in which a fragment identifier is determined for a representation of the AV fragment by applying an addressing scheme to the fragment identifier (or, to the fragment representation) in which the addressing scheme is for addressing temporal and spatial fragments of the AV resource. According to one feature of the invention, the address is formed to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model for the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution.

Referring specifically to the claims, independent Claim 1 as amended is directed to a method for forming an address for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of an AV resource, to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model for the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution. The method includes the steps of determining a URI network

address for the AV resource, and applying the logical model to the AV resource to form a hierarchical representation of the AV resource including a representation of the AV fragment. The method also includes the step of determining a fragment identifier for the fragment dependent upon the representation of the AV fragment by applying an addressing scheme to the fragment representation, the scheme including at least one of a time axis, a time function, a region axis, and a region function, for addressing temporal and spatial fragments of the AV resource. In addition, the method includes the step of combining the URI network address and the fragment identifier to form a URI reference, being an address for the AV fragment.

Independent Claims 10 and 17 are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer readable memory medium which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 1.

Independent Claim 6 as amended is directed to a method for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of an AV resource, to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model for the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution. The method includes the step of using a URI network address portion of a URI reference to locate the AV resource. The method also includes the step of identifying (i) a type of the AV resource, and (ii) the logical model, dependent upon one of (a) the fragment identifier, (b) the URI, and (c) the fragment identifier or the URI. In addition, the method includes the step of applying an XPath based addressing scheme to the fragment identifier, the scheme including at least one of a time axis, a time function, a region axis, a region function, for addressing temporal and spatial fragments of the AV resource, thereby locating the AV fragment.

Independent Claims 16 and 23 are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer readable memory medium which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 6.

Independent Claim 9 as amended is directed to a method for forming an address for locating an electronically accessible Audio/Video (AV) fragment of an AV resource to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model fo the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution. The method includes the steps of determining a network address for the AV resource, and applying the logical model to the AV resource to form a hierarchical representation of the AV resource including a representation of the AV fragment. The method also includes the step of determining a fragment identifier for the fragment dependent upon the representation of the AV fragment, wherein the determining step comprises a sub-step of applying an addressing scheme to the fragment representation, the scheme including at least one of a time axis, a time function, a region axis, and a region function, for addressing temporal and spatial fragments of the AV resource. In addition, the method includes the step of combining the network address and the fragment identifier to form a reference, being an address for locating the AV fragment.

Independent Claims 15 and 22 are respectively directed to an apparatus and a computer readable memory medium which are seen to generally correspond with Claim 9.

The applied art is not seen to disclose or to suggest the features of the invention of the subject application. In particular, Opher, Huckins and Moshfeghi are not seen to disclose or suggest at least the feature that an address, for locating an electronically

accessible AV fragment of an AV resource, is formed to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model for the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution.

As understood by Applicant, Opher discloses a data communications network providing for a multiport router and providing for use of an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switch as a routing backplane or packet switching engine. See Opher, Abstract. Regarding the cell structure of an ATM cell, a header area 101 is defined to include 5 8-bit bytes, while the information field 102 is defined to include 48 8-bit bytes, for a total of 53 8-bit bytes per cell. The information field 102 is available for user information while the header field is well-defined by the CCITT standard and includes necessary overhead data. See Opher, column 7, lines 40 to 51; and Figure 1(a).

As such, Opher is seen to disclose the use of a cell structure which is fixed (i.e., 53 bytes per cell, with a 5 byte header and 48 byte information field). It is this fixed cell structure that is used for the data communication network in Opher.

This is different than the present invention, in which an address, for locating an electronically accessible AV fragment of an AV resource, is formed to "any" specified address resolution. Moreover, in the present invention, a logical model for the AV resource is established dependent upon the specified address resolution.

Accordingly, Opher is not seen to disclose or suggest that an address, for locating an electronically accessible AV fragment of an AV resource, is formed to any specified address resolution, wherein a logical model for the AV resource has been established dependent upon the specified address resolution.

In addition, Huckins and Moshfeghi have been reviewed and are not seen to compensate for the deficiencies of Opher.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 1, 6, 9, 10, 15 to 17, 22 and 23 as amended are believed to be allowable over the applied references.

The other claims in the application are each dependent from the independent claims and are believed to be allowable over the applied references for at least the same reasons. Because each dependent claim is deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

No other matters being raised, it is believed that the entire application is fully in condition for allowance, and such action is courteously solicited.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office by telephone at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should be directed to our address given below.

Respectfully submitted,

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